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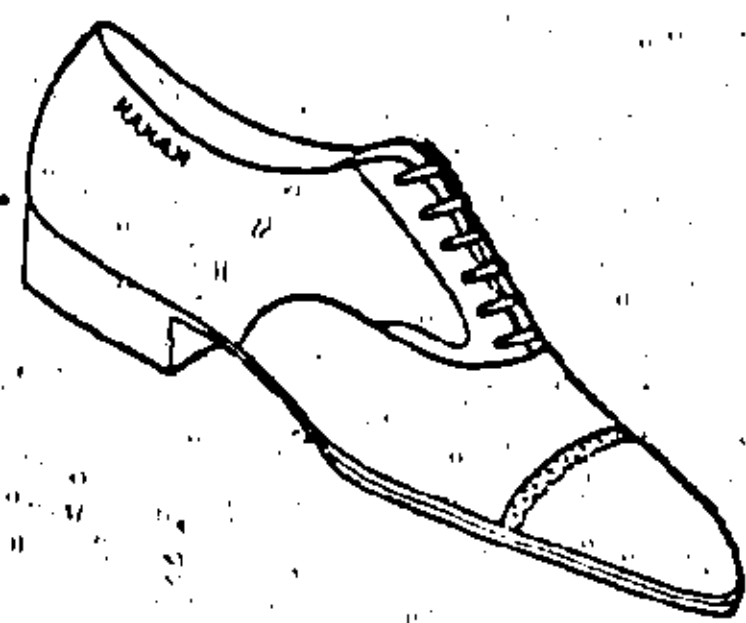
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HA! HA!

A SHANGHAI BANKRUPTCY.

LIABILITIES \$300,000 ASSETS \$2,000.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF MR. CECIL HUMPHREYS.

In the British Supreme Court, at Shanghai, on August 31st, before Mr. Peter Grin, Assistant Judge, the public examination in bankruptcy was taken of Mr. Cecil Humphreys.

Mr. A. L. Dickson appeared as Official Receiver, Mr. Reader Harris for the petitioning creditor, the Bank of China; Mr. T. Wing for the comrade, Mr. Roy King; Mr. K. E. Newman for Messrs. Whitworth & Co., Oliver & Co., Mackenzie & Co., and for another comrade, and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the debtor.

The statement of affairs shows that assets are estimated to fetch \$9,050 while the estimated liabilities are \$325,728.47.

The Official Receiver said the debtor had carried on business on his own account as a general merchant and manufacturer from May, 1920, to May, 1921, when the business was turned into a limited liability company. There were only two directors, the debtor and Mr. E. G. Barrett, who were also the sole shareholders. In June, 1920, the debtor transferred all his assets to the Company, the consideration being 73 shares in the Company. It was extremely difficult to distinguish between the creditors of the Company and the debtor.

The dividing line was not at all clear, and it was not impossible that an application might be made to the Court for the assignment of the transfer of assets to be rejected. The books were in a very bad state and affairs very difficult to follow. The only assets were a life insurance policy which had netted \$1,400 odd, some silver cups, and shares, the title to which was disputed, in the Humphreys Soap Works. It was admitted that 50 of them were a charge to the Hongkong Bank but the Bank claimed the whole lot. The new Company did not take over the liability of the debtor though they gave an indemnity against it.

In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor said he originally intended to start with the firm of Rodgers, Brown & Co., but they went into liquidation and he started on his own account. His capital was approximately \$150,000. Up to December he thought he was doing rather well, but after that the import department showed a heavy loss. He could not estimate the loss as his books were in a terrible mess. It was impossible for him to say exactly when he became insolvent. Mr. Barrett joined him then and worked on the books with a view to taking over a partnership but no deed was ever made. Mr. Barrett did not put any money into the business but received an allowance. After China New Year things went very badly, "all to pot," but he kept on because the manufacturing side was encouraging. The books were not got into proper shape until April or May of this year. He had no suspicion he was insolvent before then. He thought the profits on the manufacturing side were balancing the other losses. The private limited Company was registered on May 5th. Shares were allotted to Barrett and himself, the consideration being his services in the case of Barrett and in his own case the assets he transferred to the Company.

He put everything he possessed into the Company. The date of the assignment was June 20th. He formed the Company because the H. S. Bank were pressing him and said he would have to consolidate his securities. Prior to that his principal creditors were the International Bank and the Bank of China. At the first bank he had an overdraft of \$15,000,000 to \$200,000 and to the second \$15,000. The International Bank had security of \$15,000 or \$15,000,000, which they still held. In January of this year he purchased a carpet factory for which he negotiated a loan with the Bank of China of \$15,000. The charge against the factory had never been paid off. There was no security given; he just promised to repay them in a written document. Later the H. S. Bank gave him banking facilities on his making a debenture bond. The carpet factory was included in that debenture bond. He did not inform the H. S. Bank there was already a charge on the factory. He did not tell the bank because he thought by getting facilities from them he would be able to pay off the Bank of China. The title to the carpet factory was given to the H. S. Bank. At the time of the assignment of his assets he knew he was in a pretty bad way financially but the full account was not made up until July. He was being pressed on all sides. He had grave doubts that he was losing money and over that Mr. Barrett told him all the time that they were absolutely insolvent. Since that time he had only made payments that were necessary in the business and had not preferred any creditor. He had disclosed all his assets in his statement of affairs and he

had no concealed assets. Since April last he had drawn \$15,000 or \$15,000 for his own and his wife's requirements and he had settled nothing on his wife prior to the Receiving Order being made. His wife had been seriously ill for some time and had gone home and his personal expenditure on that account had been altogether between \$15,000 and \$15,000 a month.

In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, Mr. Humphreys said his books were in a hopeless mess.

Q.—You were the owner of the business. When the accounts you refer to were made up you ascertained that your business had actually suffered a loss of some \$15,000,000 and on June 20th, 1921, your liabilities were over \$15,000,000. Do you still say you were not insolvent until April or May?

A.—The first indication I had of it was when Mr. Barrett came in.

A.—Till then you did not know anything of the state of your own business.

A.—No.

Q.—Then at the times you arranged loans with the International Bank and the Bank of China you had no idea of your position. A.—Up till that time business was going all right. I did not realise the serious losses until China New Year.

The debtor further said he got the loan from the Bank of China in the beginning of January. The money was actually used in the purchase of the factory. His debenture bond did not show any charges to the International Bank or to the Bank of China. He was writing to the H. and S. Bank on the same day as he got the loan. It was a question of one of them helping him. He had drawn \$15,000,000 from the H. and S. Bank.

Q.—Why did you not spare \$15,000 of it for the Bank of China?

A.—Losses were coming in all the time and I simply overlooked it. I thought that eventually I would be able to pay it off.

He also paid \$15,000 or \$15,000,000 to the International Bank. That was the money he raised on the debenture bond which included the carpet factory. He would have paid off the Bank of China if the losses had not come along. The only object of his assignment of assets was to give better security to the H. and S. Bank. He got no advantage out of it.

His Lordship: Why did you do it then? A.—They were pressing me.

Q.—Then you did get something out of it. A.—In the way of facilities.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness said he thought the banks were notified of the formation of the Company, with the exception of the Bank of China.

In answer to Mr. Newman, he said, the object of forming a company was to give the bank a lien on the assets. He was importing on his own account.

Q.—Had you the necessary capital to finance these goods.

A.—I thought I was all right.

Q.—Can you call it anything other than a gamble on your part to order these goods and not have contracts with the dealers.

A.—When you are dealing on your own account you anticipate you are to have a profit.

Q.—Is there anybody in Shanghai who imports on his own account who is not able to finance the deals himself.

A.—I should say there are lots.

Q.—Is it in your opinion sound business.

A.—No, I do not think it is.

Q.—I put it to you it is nothing more than a gamble on the prices at the time the goods arrive.

A.—Would you suggest that the big hongers here are gambling?

Mr. Newman: No, I suggest they have contracts or they pay for the goods when they arrive here.

Witness: I do not consider it gambling.

In conclusion, the debtor said he attributed his losses to bad judgment, to the tremendous fall in exchange, and to general bad trade conditions; also that he had to carry on the whole business on his own shoulders and went too deeply into business at an unfavourable time.

His Lordship: You seem to have gone very deeply.

Mr. Goldring asked that the public examination be declared closed. There was no reason for keeping it open, he thought, and his client would have to go and earn a living somewhere. If it was kept open he would have to stay here.

Mr. Reader Harris said he would have to oppose the motion because he felt that there would be an application, either by the Official Receiver, or by himself, for a declaration that the assignment to the Company was an act of bankruptcy and that the Official Receiver's title, therefore, should date back to the date of the assignment. The books of the Company were not before them now.

Mr. Goldring said that Mr. Humphreys had been kept away from the office and had not had access to the books.

The public examination was afterwards adjourned sine die, with leave to apply.

TYPHOON MYTHS.

IV.

In this concluding article it is proposed to deal with the relation of thunder storms to typhoons and with the question as to whether or no typhoons are diverted by mountain ranges.

The Chinese have a saying "When there are thunder squalls one need not be afraid of any typhoon approaching." This is overdoing it. A more correct version of the relation between typhoons and thunder would be the mild and colourless statement that thunder does not usually occur within a considerable distance of the centre of a typhoon. Here are a few instances which show the need for caution. On July 29th, 1898, a smart thunder storm passed over the harbour at 6 a.m. The centre of one of the worst typhoons Hongkong has experienced passed 15 miles south of the Gap Rock at 10 p.m. During the 1904 typhoon in Hongkong lightning was observed but no thunder. It is, of course, possible that thunder occurred also; it might easily be inaudible in the general noise of the storm. The last typhoon which we have experienced in Hongkong passed at mid-day on August 17th, 1913, being preceded by a thunder storm at 3 p.m., the previous day. Many more instances could be given but these are sufficient to show that the presence of thunder is no safe guide to the absence of typhoons.

The idea that mountains deflect typhoons has received a considerable amount of official and expert sanction. Referring to one of the typhoons of 1884, Dr. Doberck remarked: "It appears as if this typhoon—like many others following a similar track through the Formosa Strait—would have recurred in about 23 deg. N. latitude, but was prevented from passing eastward by the high mountains of the island." It must be remembered that Dr. Doberck's experience of typhoons was, at that date, very limited. Mr. Claxton has observed that the typhoons which pass through the Balingtang and Bashi channels travel faster than those which cross Northern Luzon. This may show that the mountains of Northern Luzon hinder if they do not divert a typhoon, or it may be a result of the general cause which produces a higher velocity in higher latitudes. A correspondent of the *China Mail* at Amoy has attributed the fortunate immunity of that place from typhoons to the protecting influence of the mountains of Formosa, but if one examines the track charts published yearly by the Kowloon Observatory no confirmation is obtained of this theory. Many typhoons are shown crossing the high land of Northern Luzon, many pass through the Balingtang and Bashi Channels, some cross Formosa and many recurve in the Pacific to the eastward of Formosa and the Philippines, but their tracks as shown on the charts give no indication whatever that a typhoon is deflected in its course by the mountains of either Northern Luzon or of Formosa and the comparative immunity of the Formosa Channel Ports appears to lie in the fact that the typhoons of the Far East follow two main lines, one being a westerly course south of about Lat. 22 and the other a life "recurving" into the Pacific and leaving the Formosa Channel in an angle of comparative calm.

It is known that a solid body deflects moving air; but a typhoon is more than moving air; it is a barometric "low" with moving air converging spirally (at sea level) towards its centre. The "cyclonic circulation" is such that with a typhoon to the east the wind is in the northern quadrant. If then the typhoon is moving west a mountain range running north and south (as in Formosa) will form no obstruction to the moving air, till the centre passes, when the acceleration (if any) in one quadrant will be balanced by the retardation in the other, and so it would appear that theory agrees with the observed facts and that the idea that typhoons are deflected by mountains must be set down as another "Typhoon Myth."

L. G.

THE MANILA HEMP TRADE.

A new hemp order abolishing low grades of hemp from "J" down goes into effect in the Philippines on September 1st. Governor Yentor has declined to alter it, and much less to put off its enforcement, despite the request made to him by the sales promotion and publicity committee.

The case for the new order has been strengthened by a communication from Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company, Ltd., hemp importers and manufacturers of London, who suggest that only high grade hemp be exported by the Philippines to Great Britain like that shipped to the United States, in order to save Philippine hemp from losing its prestige on the British market.

In a letter just received by Director of Agriculture Hernandez and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the British firm says that it sent a report recently to the Imperial Institute to endeavour to ascertain the cause of weakness and bad quality of the samples of low grades of hemp from the islands, namely those from Class "J" down.

The company states in its report that the deterioration of the imported hemp from the islands is due to fermentation as a result of long storage in a moist climate like that of the Philippines. It further states that the good name of the low grades of Philippine hemp is gradually being lost, thus giving impetus to competition with the African sisal which is meeting the requirements of the importers and manufacturers and whose quality is reliable.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company propose two remedies to save the reputation of Philippine hemp in Great Britain: first, for the producers to avoid the storage of low grade fibre for a protracted period of time, and second, for the consumers in England to abandon the use of low grades and to buy Manila hemp of the quality equal to that bought by the United States and which is a guaranty to England where no deterioration occurs as in the United States.

A BRIBERY CHARGE.

SOLICITOR CONTRADICTS A MIS-STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy a Chinese woman hawker, charged, on Saturday, with offering a bribe to a police sergeant, was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

In this case, a man named Au Cheuk Saug admitted that he had given the woman a bribe to take to the police sergeant and had given her certain instructions. The contents of the bribe were not stated in Court. This man had stated that he was employed by Mr. Longinotto, solicitor.

Yesterday, Mr. Longinotto attended the Court and, when the case was called on, he informed the Magistrate that he had just seen the newspaper reports of the case, indicating that a witness "more or less unpleasantly connected with the case" had described himself as assistant clerk in my office.

The Magistrate said that was the statement made.

Mr. Longinotto: This man, Au, left my office, at a minute's notice, on the afternoon of August 22nd, for reasons absolutely unconnected with this case and before this case was thought of (the charge against the woman was in respect of August 31st). This woman I have never seen at all, added Mr. Longinotto. The Magistrate: It is not suggested that the woman ever went to your office.

Mr. Longinotto: No, but your Worship understands how a report like this may be damaging, and how people may misinterpret it. This affair must have been a little private enterprise on his part. The Magistrate: Oh, yes, it is admitted that he did it in his own house. Mr. Longinotto: I did not gather that from the reports but, as the man's statement appeared, I would like mine to appear also.

THE STRUGGLE ON THE YANGTZE.

TWO NORTHERN BRIGADES MUTINY.

The following news is contained in the latest papers from the North:

HANKOW, August 25th. The 21st Brigade, which had returned from the front, mutinied at Wuchang on Wednesday night, but the outbreak was immediately quelled without any damage being done.

The 1st Brigade mutinied on the same day, and looted Shichang. Troops from Hankow easily dispersed the mutineers.

The Peking-Hankow railway and the telegraphs were interrupted, but both have since been restored to working order.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution authorizing the levy of an extra month's rental assessment in Hankow City, for military purposes.

SHIPS HEAVILY FIRED ON.

August 25th. The *Singtan* (China Navigation Co.) has arrived at Hankow, and reports having been subjected to a desperate fire by Southern troops. H.M.S. *Scarb*, which was escorting her, opened fire, and put out of action a field-gun, besides killing a number of soldiers.

The *Changwo* (Indo-China Navigation Co.) which has also arrived, reports that a convoy was heavily fired on by Southern troops. The *Lark*, *Woodcock* and *Magnolia* returned the fire with large and small guns, and dispersed the Southerners with loss.

RECRUITING RIFF-RAFF.

HANKOW, August 25th. It is reliably reported that the Southern forces are in full retreat from Yochow. Before evacuating that place they burned a quantity of railway material, but they left behind them a quantity of rice and military supplies.

They claim that they have not been defeated, and that their retirement is merely a strategic movement, but they are known to be without ammunition, and it is thought that they are retreating upon Linchang, on the Kiangsi border, for the purpose of joining up with the Southern forces which are assembling there.

Traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway has been restored as far as Puchi.

The Chinese officials at Changsha are all leaving, and foreign ladies staying at summer resorts are recommended not to return to Changsha for the present.

The civil magistrate at Yochengchien has been murdered by looters, and the civil magistrate at Hwangchow has bolted. The latter district is completely in the hands of the bandits and leaderless soldiers.

Hankow remains unperturbed by the course of events. The military authorities are recruiting the local riff-raff.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

7.46 p.m., September 3rd.
Typhoon in about 111 deg. Long. E. and 22 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

YOU ARE JUST AS OLD

as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you feel young.

Efficiency demands that you wear glasses if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent. to the people who do not wear glasses should do so.

A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—Advvt.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' STORY.

MAGICIAN WHO TURNS SCRAP IRON INTO GOLD.

Disraeli said of the House of Commons that "it is a very dull place, but it has its brilliant moments." The same might be said of the Police Court. After half-an-hour spent in Mr. Lindell's Court, yesterday, "chivvying" unlicensed hawkers—a dull but necessary part of police court procedure—something really quaint developed—a story that seemed scarcely to belong to the twentieth century, but to the remote age when the Arabian nights' entertainment was written.

Mok U. Ngok, whose professional style is probably "Professor Midas, fortune-teller, soothsayer, alchemist and interpreter of dreams, a person of solemn mien and considerable powers of eloquence, found himself called upon to explain, from the supernatural platform of the dock, certain mysterious rites that occupied him and Mrs. Wong Yu, of U. Yam Lane, at a séance that lasted the whole of Saturday night.

Mrs. Wong Yu, who has "what the ophthalmic surgeons call" concomitant convergent strabismus—"in other words, she squints towards her nose," with both eyes—had a curious story to tell. For ten days, the "Professor" had been attending upon her daily, to read charms and to pray with her for luck. On Saturday, he told her that, at 10 p.m., the "early hours of Sunday morning," her star would be in the ascendant and, if she obeyed his orders then, all her dreams would come true. "Was such a night as spirits walk abroad—the spirit of the typhoon was especially active. The rain fell, and the wind blew and all through the night the incantations continued."

In preparation for the fateful hour, the magician told the woman to buy two ginger jars, both alike. She did so. She was then instructed to put all her money and jewellery in one jar. For every dollar, or dollar's worth, put in the jar, she was promised ten times the value (the Professor must have had someone's opinion in mind). On a rough estimate of the value of the jewellery and money that Mrs. Wong was prepared to pledge with the powers of darkness, the magician assured her that her harvest would be between \$3,700 and \$3,900.

The Magistrate checked the calculation by the value of the articles detailed in the charge sheet and found that—granted his premises—the magician had not exaggerated. There were five gold finger rings, three pairs of earrings, a pair of bracelets made of American five dollar gold coins and \$118 in money.

He told me to put everything of value I had in the world in that box," said Mrs. Wong, and I did so. "In the other box, on the magician's instructions, she put all the bits of old iron that she could find in the house. This was where the magician's powers as an alchemist came in: a few more incantations, a waving of joss-sticks, and the old iron would be transmuted into fine gold and recompense poor Mrs. Wong for her much praying.

At 3.30 a.m., the magician sent out for more charms. One register to introduce the great fact, but there was a shoe-maker working over-time all the while the mystic rites were going on, and in the same room. It rather spoils the romance of the incident, but he came in handy to go and fetch the charms and, later, to corroborate Mrs. Wong's story in the police court.

The charms were put in the two jars, which were then sealed with yellow paper. Cabalistic signs were written upon them, more prayers were said, and, at five a.m., the magician announced that the exact moment, denoted by the horoscope, had arrived. It behoved him now to make oblation to the god of the typhoon, on the Praya, opposite Sincere's. Thither he would go. The jar containing the old iron, he explained to the devotees, would be offered to the god (by the rather off-hand method of heaving it over the Praya wall).

The magician did not tell good Mrs. Wong (what turned out, afterwards, to be a material circumstance) that the withering howl of five also gave him nice time to catch the 6.25 train for Chinese territory when he should have refreshed himself after the pious offices of the night.

Any way, he told Mrs. Wong to lock up carefully the other jar, which she understood to contain her valuables. He departed, with one jar, to interview the spirit, at 5.30 a.m.

"His evil influence having been removed," said Mrs. Wong, oracularly, "wise too late—"I began to tremble all over."

"You were suddenly panic stricken?" inquired the Magistrate, sympathetically.

"Yes, I rushed to my box, opened the jar—"

"And instead of \$2,700 you found a piece of old iron," said the Magistrate, taking the words out of her mouth.

"Of course, she spoiled the joss, opening the jar like that," commented Inspector Grant.

When not under hypnotic or superstitious influences, Mrs. Wong is evidently a fairly intelligent woman. On finding what had happened, she started out to Sincere's to overtake the magician, engaged on the final religious rites on the Praya. It suddenly struck her, however, that that part of the magician's story might be as far from the truth as the rest appeared to be, so she "thought again" and decided to make for the railway station. On the Star Ferry wharf she came upon him. He had just bought a "single" to Shumchun, which is as far the 6.25 train goes. She denounced him; he was arrested, and all the jewellery was found in his possession, and all the money, less the price of the ticket to Shumchun.

"That's all," said Inspector Grant. "That's a good story, too," said the Magistrate.

The case was put over until to-day for evidence to be called which might favour the defendant.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

NEW CLASS-ROOMS OPENED.

The new class-rooms at St. Joseph's College, already described in our columns, were formally opened by H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), yesterday evening. The Governor was accompanied by Lady Stubbs, and his private secretary, Mr. Eric Rice, and other visitors included Bishop Pozzoni, the Rev. Father Robert, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving), Prof. Middleton Smith, the Inspector of English Schools (Mr. E. Ralph), Mr. and Mrs. G. de P. Martin, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. W. Jackson, and others.

The visitors first assembled in the existing buildings where Bro. Marcian, the head of the teaching staff, opened the proceedings.

Brother Marcian extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, whose presence, he said, was evidence of the interest they took in the important work of popular education. St. Joseph's College had passed through a crisis which, he hoped, would be only a step on its path of further progress. The work needed the sympathy and practical help of the public and they were thankful to His Excellency, as representing the Government, for the substantial grant to the building fund, and to the donors who had so generously contributed. He might add that the donation list was not yet closed, as the bills were not all paid, and they would be glad to receive further contributions. Bro. Marcian mentioned that the College still needed a recreation and assembly hall, and a laboratory for elementary science. A difficult question was that of staffing. The University and the business men of the Colony expected that boys sent to them would be well prepared for their work. The Brothers gave themselves voluntarily to this work of education and did not look for big salaries, but, unless the salaries of teachers were on an adequate scale, capable men would not, generally speaking, be attracted to the profession and education would suffer. He was confident that the Government and the public would appreciate this fact and help the College substantially. The foundation was being laid there of work on which a great deal of the success of the Colony depended.

Brother Marcian then requested His Excellency to declare the new buildings open. The company then adjourned to the playground where, at the entrance to the new building, the Governor was presented with a silver key. H.E. the Governor said: "It is always a pleasure to come to St. Joseph's and see the school and the boys; and in that way, to show my recognition of the excellent work which has been done by the school and by the Christian Brothers here and elsewhere. It is a special pleasure to come here to-day and have the opportunity of opening this magnificent building, the result of which, as I am sure, will be to improve what is possible—the standard of education given by St. Joseph's College, and, in any case, to make the life of the educationalists more pleasant than it has been in the rather cramped quarters of the old German Club. I have been presented with a beautiful symbol with which I propose shortly to open the door of the new building. It is very fitting that on an occasion like this the symbol should be a key—a key to a new building represents the key to new learning and the future, both of Hongkong and of China, because the importance of education here is not only local. We have to remember that education in Hongkong is reflected in the education of China and that the foundations being laid now in Hongkong are bound to form the complete structure in the education of China in future years."

It is impossible to exaggerate, therefore, the importance and value of the work done by such persons as the directors and officers of St. Joseph's College, and similar institutions, and I only emphasize and endorse what Brother Marcian has said as to the desirability of the community, the old boys, and the merchants who profit by the training of the old boys coming to the assistance of St. Joseph's and enable them to carry on and extend the admirable work they have done in the past. I can assure you that the Government is entirely in sympathy with St. Joseph's; but how far that sympathy can be converted into solid cash is a matter on which I should, at the present moment, hesitate to express an opinion. We have recognised the work of the College by making a considerable grant to the new building and I gather from the Director of Education that the capitulation grants, paid recently, have been considerably in excess of those in the past. I hope we may be able to do even more in the future than in the past though, as you are aware, the Government has many claims on such income as it possesses, and its endeavours to increase that income have not always met with the favour we had hoped they would receive from the general public. I have much pleasure in declaring this new building open and wish all success in the future."

The visitors then inspected the building and were entertained to refreshment before departure.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

The following are yesterday's results in the League:—
R.O.A. 10; H.M.S. Tamar, 2.
2 Wiltshire; 2 H.M.S. Porpoise, 0.
Games for this evening:—
8.15 p.m.—R.O.A. v. V.R.C.
8.45 p.m.—Club Lusitano v. H.M.S. Tamar.

WOPING THEATRE TRAGEDY.

HEARING AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The spacious Supreme Court of Hongkong was crowded, yesterday, when the trial began, before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and a jury, of Yeung Ko, indicted for the murder of Li Sui Fan, an actor, at the Woping Theatre, on August 16th.

The following were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs. Robert Gray (foreman), C. E. Tavaras, V. F. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, J. J. Gutierrez, E. M. Xavier and D. J. Cuthill.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted for the Crown. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) defended.

The prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty."

Mr. Jenkin interposed before the Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown, to inform the Judge that the prisoner had been marched to Court through the rain and consequently was wet through. A change of clothing had been sent for and Mr. Jenkin trusted that the Court would give the man an opportunity later on of changing. At a subsequent stage a small parcel arrived in Court and at the Judge's direction the proceedings were adjourned while Yeung Ko retired to put on dry trousers and a singlet. As soon as his coat was dry, however, the prisoner was required to put it on again as "a dark coat" beneath a white long coat was an element of the identification.

CASE FOR THE CROWN OPENED.

The Attorney-General said the evidence would be that the dead man, an actor called Li Sui Fan, was shot, on the night of August 16th, while performing on the stage at the Woping Theatre. Handing three large plans of the theatre to the jury, the Attorney-General explained that the shot that killed Li Sui Fan was fired by a man who stood in the front row of the stalls. It all happened very quickly, and nobody, perhaps, would get a very good view of the actual firing.

The chief evidence against the prisoner, continued the Attorney-General, would be that of a Chinese detective, who happened to be in the theatre and who, acting with great promptitude, ran after the man who fired the shot and pursued him as far as Gilman Street, where the fugitive was impeded by some one passing along the road and captured. He resisted violently and it took three other constables to arrest him. During the pursuit he threw away a long white coat which had a mauler pistol wrapped up in it. There were one discharged cartridge and several live rounds in the pistol, and the weapon was jammed. Another pistol was found near one of the exits but this, apparently, had nothing to do with the case—it was probably put there by someone who feared that if it were found in his possession he would be suspected of the crime.

The prosecution could not prove any motive for the crime but that was not an essential part of the case. If the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the man who fired the shot that killed the actor then they were bound to find him guilty of the murder.

The evidence, which has already been fully reported, opened with Dr. Moore's account of the victim's injuries. Mr. P. C. Neville, a surgeon in the P.W.D., put in plans of the theatre and neighbourhood and Mr. G. W. Ayscull, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., gave expert evidence as to the mauler pistols found.

A married woman named Tso Kwan, was unable to identify the accused but Li Pui, one of the actors, said that it was the prisoner who fired the shot.

Li Pui was searching cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin about the identification parade at the Police Station. He said that the prisoner was among a number of men lined up together. All of the men had long white coats on and some were barefooted.

Mr. Jenkin inquired whether a long white coat and bare feet were not a very unusual combination, and the witness replied that they certainly were. He had never, he declared, seen anybody dressed like that in the street. No dressed counsel, "it is like dressing up a European in a top hat and a night-dress."

After the mid-day adjournment, the actor was further cross-examined as to two discrepancies in his evidence. On the first day, at the Police Court, he said (to quote the depositions) that "he saw nothing in the man's hand." He was re-called, on the second day, to correct this and to say he saw "something black" in the man's hand. He explained that the reason he gave his first answer was that the question had been "Did you see a firearm in his hand?" and he had not felt able to swear to a firearm. After some denials, the witness admitted that after his first evidence the police pointed out the discrepancy between his statement in court and his first account of the occurrence on the night of the tragedy, and that he was re-called, in consequence to make the correction.

The other discrepancy was as to seeing the arrested man outside the theatre. There seemed to be no more in this than a question of translation—whether he saw the prisoner "outside" the theatre or "from outside" the theatre, the prisoner being in the second eventuality in the middle of the road and the witness on the steps of the theatre.

Something of a diversion was caused when Mr. Jenkin "borrowed" a policeman, got him to don the white long coat, and then required the witness to "pose the man in the positions which he claimed that the man in the theatre had adopted."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RECENT WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

The following information is furnished by the Director of the Hongkong Observatory (Mr. T. E. Oulton):—

The recent stormy weather commenced with a line squall at 2 a.m. on August 31st, followed by others of considerable intensity until the afternoon. The barometer was above normal but the wind, apart from the squalls, indicated low pressure to the south-west of Hongkong, which must have been of small area as the *Pyrrhus*, in latitude 15 deg. had longitude 113 deg. had moderate E.N.E. winds with cloudy weather and squalls, having passed through a calm belt between latitude 17 deg. and 14 deg. Her lowest barometer reading, 29.62 inches, occurred in this belt.

The *Sandwich*, in latitude 19 deg. and longitude 117 deg. had fresh E.N.E. winds with fine clear weather.

On September 1st the weather at Hongkong was fine with a fresh to moderate East wind. The *Pyrrhus*, approaching Hongkong from the south, had fresh E.N.E. winds throughout, with cloudy weather and squalls. She had no southerly winds.

The Indo-China observations indicated a shallow depression over Annam and the western portion of the China Sea.

On September 2nd the weather at Hongkong became equally and the wind freshened from E.N.E. At 2 p.m. the *Escalona*, in latitude 20 deg. and longitude 110 deg. had a strong E.S.E. wind with squally weather and heavy sea; barometer 29.73. At Hongkong, the barometer, though oscillating considerably, showed no definite tendency downward until 7 p.m. when an apparent gradient between Gap Rock and Hongkong was confirmed. By 9 p.m. it was tolerably certain that a secondary had formed and was then to the south of Hongkong. The wind at Gap Rock increased to force 9 and veered to E.S.E. by 4 a.m. on September 3rd, when communication was interrupted. The highest squall velocity recorded at the Observatory was at the rate of 69 m.p.h., at 5.53 a.m. on the 3rd, 7 inches of rain fell.

As frequently happens in such cases, the secondary became the most important feature of the cyclonic system. It moved north-westward, and entered the coast between Macao and Quang Chau Wan on the afternoon of September 3rd.

A somewhat similar case occurred on July 21st when a secondary formed in the southern portion of an established but slowly moving cyclone, to the east of the Ballintang Channel, and moved rapidly westward, reaching Haiphong on July 25th.

GARDENING NOTES.

The following notes were written for the Hongkong Horticultural Society, by Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department:—

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

The following vegetable and flower seeds should be sown in pans under shelter in readiness for putting out in beds or in pots:—

Vegetables—Celery, Lettuce, Tomato, Marrow.

Flowers—Chinese Balm, Giant Sunflower, French Marigold, African Marigold, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Tagetes.

The greatest care should be taken to keep ants and mice from the seed pans. The former may be easily avoided by placing the seed pan on a flower pot which stands in a pan of water; the latter by placing a sheet of glass over the seed pan.

Seeds of any kind sown in pans should be watered for the first time by placing the pan in a shallow tank or vessel of water; at the same time care should be taken to see that the water does not flow over the edge of the pan.

The following seeds may be sown in beds in open ground:—

Vegetables—Radish, Chinese Cabbage, Spinach, Beetroot, Carrot, English Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, Cauliflower.

To prevent the seeds being eaten by ants, an edging of this boarding, well tarred, should be placed round each bed.

A very light layer of straw laid on each bed after seeds are sown will save the young seedlings from being burnt up by the mid-day sun.

The following cuttings may be taken and put in pans well-drained, containing half sand and one quarter each of black and leaf soil:—Heliotrope, Eranthemum, Salvia, and Marguerite. All should be sheltered from heavy rain and hot sun.

Bulbs of *Lilium longiflorum* may be planted out in beds or potted.

Geraniums should be reported but still kept in shelter in wet weather.

Important: All seeds should be kept in airtight tins and a small quantity of pepper put in each tin and well shaken up among the seeds, this will prevent the destruction of seeds by minute insects which often arrive in the seed packets.

Spores of *Adiantum* (Maiden-hair Fern) may now be sown in pots by the simple method of taking a leaf bearing ripe spores and laying it back downward on the soil, the top layer of soil should be sterilized by baking it until black and a small sheet of glass should be placed over the top of each pot. Do not water the pot until 10 days after seeds have been sown.

Corms of *Freesia* may now be potted. Plant out young Celery and Tomatoes when former are about 3 inches and the latter about 8 inches in height.

Lam Kwok, the boy-actor, again gave his evidence in a lively and intelligent manner, though the impressiveness of his surroundings caused him to hurry certain demonstrations of the shooting so that they were not as striking as when he gave them in the police court. The boy said he was 18 years of age; he looked about 12. He was obviously much affected by the death of Li Sui Fan, who was his instructor in the histrionic art. The hearing will be continued to-day at 10.30 a.m.

Everyone knows it is not by looks alone that

we judge a man—rather by the knowledge of his own capabilities.

Similarly you cannot judge a piece of furniture by what it appears to be.

Brilliant finish, and bold design do not necessarily mean you are getting value for your money.

Where is the craftsmanship beneath the highly polished veneer?

You only feel justified in buying goods that have experience behind them, as is most certainly the case with all the

Furniture turned out of our workshops. Doubt! But why? We are always

open to allow an inspection of the actual manufacture at any time.

Why then be deceived into buying inferior articles, when you can obtain a combination

of quality and workmanship from

Lane, Crawford & Co.

[15]

DOBBIE McINNES LIMITED.

ENGINE INDICATORS

EXTERNAL PRESSURE SPRING TYPE DESIGN NO. 1.

Recommended for High Speeds and Pressures For use with Superheated Steam

For all purposes where highest accuracy is required.

SOLE AGENTS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

NEW MUSIC.

FRANCIS & DAY'S SONG ANNUAL

DANCE

80c. each.

FELDMAN'S SONG ANNUAL

DANCE

60c. each.

AT

ANDERSON'S

[84]

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF WHIPCORDS.

IN ALL WEIGHTS JUST DELIVERED.

These are suitable for SUITS, OVERCOATS and BREECHES and we strongly recommend them where hard wear is required. Call and let us show them to you.

STYLE and FIT EXCLUSIVE.

[37]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I, No. 553289 Pte. A. J. STREET, 2/Wht. shire Regt., do hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by my wife after this date. [1409]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over from Messrs. BAUNSEN, Mowd & Co. (CHINA), Limited the Agency of Messrs. JOSEPH GROSSFIELD & SONS, LIMITED, for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid" Brand). REISS & CO., (Reiss Brothers, Limited). [1410] Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th at 4.45 A.M. All New Boys should attend on THURSDAY, September 8th at 10 A.M. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster. [1411]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Kowloon on and after 5th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1412] Hongkong, September 5th, 1921.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.) HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, LISBON AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "ALDERAMIN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods cleared by the 14th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., 1921, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., General Agents. [1413] Hongkong, September 5th, 1921.

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CALERA"

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship

"WEST CALERA" having arrived from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports, on Sept. 6th, 1921, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon. Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 and 17, Kennedy Quay, Hongkong, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Delivery Orders will be issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on 12th Sept. 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after 14th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STROTHERS & DIXON, INC.

U.S. Shipping Board,

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. [1414]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST-HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men & the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, on the 1st Floor, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories, Motor Launch "Dayspring."

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (41) per Share for account 1921, will be payable on MONDAY, the 12th September 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September 1921, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1405] Hongkong, September 3rd, 1921.

WISSEMAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Offices 14, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of SEPTEMBER, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July 1921. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive. By Order, D. K. KEARAS, Secretary. [1392] Hongkong, 31st August, 1921.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of \$15 (Hongkong currency) on or before October 1st, 1921.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination:—

1. Two King Edward VII. Scholarships, of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
2. One President Scholarship of the value of £400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
3. One Claret Masonic Scholarship open to the sons of Free Masons who are members of any Masonic Bodies in Hongkong or in South China of the value of \$200 per annum.
4. Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the value of £200 per annum open to candidates of Pure British descent.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar. [1403] Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

PROVINCE OF MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 26th day of the month of October next at 3 o'clock p.m. in the Treasury Office, TENDERS by auction for the privilege of running the Lottery "CHIM-PO-PIU" in the Territory of this Province, will be accepted for the period of 5 years commencing from the 1st day of the month of February, 1922 and expiring on the 31st day of the month of January, 1927.

The up-set price of Bidding shall not be less than \$213,000.00 (Two hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred dollars), and a bargain money of 10 per cent, say, \$21,300.00 (Twenty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars) will have to be deposited as a guarantee to carry out the tender.

Further conditions may be obtained at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong and Canton. Finance Department of the Province of Macao. (Signed) PLINIO TINOCO. [1399]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

Comprising:—

Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bods, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamoes, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas, Linen and Woolen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron Brags, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathes, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks, &c., &c.

Also, A QUANTITY of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Notes may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 6th September, at 10 A.M. commencing.

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1331]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, and not October 8th, as previously announced. Entries consequently close on Tuesday, September 20th. [1401]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Building above Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Chater Road. Dated the 1st September, 1921. GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & CO. [1379]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920) issue—\$500 each of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1921. Bearer of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing. By Order, A. H. ABBAS, Secretary. [1358] Hongkong, August 27th, 1921.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1921, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1346] Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921.

NOTICE.

IN RE ESTATE OF HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, Deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration in the above Estate were granted on the 17th August, 1921 by His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Canton to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having Claims against the Estate of HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, deceased, late Engineer-in-Chief of Canton-Kowloon Railway, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Canton, China, on or before the 20th October, 1921, after which date no claims will be admitted, and all persons owing debts to the deceased are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned by the same date. WILLIAM MURRAY STRATTON, Administrator. C/o CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY, Canton. [1380]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:

BOYS, GK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) on Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple, from October or November. Write C, c/o Daily Press Office. 103

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 83

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, 97 Buildings. 83

TO BE LET.—About March next. HOUSE and FLAT, Bow Road. Apply to CAIR CLARK, Architect, Queen's Road, Cl. 103

TO LET.—Large Front Corner ROOM; Furnished, Veranda, Private Bathroom attached. Full or partial board with British family, Kowloon. Apply Box MT, c/o Daily Press Office. 109

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1148]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, &c. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1324]

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,956 Square Feet, contains:—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandah.

HALL—PANTRY—Store Room; &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASMENT—Pantry for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained.

Apply—Box 1263, Care of Daily Press Office. [1363]

INTIMATION

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SHERRY

CLARET

LIQUEURS

All good and reliable.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

BIRTH.

McCANN.—At 19, Chatham Road, Kowloon, on September 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SMITH MCCANN, a daughter. [1407]

HONGKONG Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1921.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

It is no less interesting than satisfactory to note the emphasis laid by H.E. THE GENERAL in his speech in the Legislative Council last week on the healthiness of the military quarters in Hongkong. It is probably the first time in the history of the quarters in the city that such a claim has been made for them. We do not wish to convey the impression that the claim is not now fully justified, but a glance back at their history down to a quite recent date will show that the Military authorities are not able to take credit for having selected originally a particularly healthy site for the quartering of the troops, nor, we venture to suggest, are they entitled to the whole credit for the improvement which has taken place and enables the General to lay stress upon the fact that they are now "healthy." Many of the older residents of the Colony can recall the days—not very remote—when the site of the military establishments along Queen's Road was a hotbed of fever. In the early days—even a quarter of a century after the Colony was founded—we read of sickness among the troops being so great that the whole of the men on one occasion were transferred to a ship in the harbour. Only ten years ago the Principal Medical Officer of the Garrison publicly stated that the hospital admission rate for malarial diseases among the troops serving in Hongkong was at that time greater than that in India or in any other Colony in which British soldiers have to serve, with the exception of the West Coast of Africa, which is a notoriously bad station. Though some of the credit for the great improvement which has since taken place in the healthiness of the Military quarters rightly belongs to the Military Medical Officers, it must nevertheless be remembered that this improvement has been effected largely at the cost of the Colony. As long ago as 1893 the *Times* condemned the site of the present barracks—in fact

the site of the whole town—in a leading article based on the excessive mortality among the troops, and it is interesting now to recall a few of the comments. "English women and English men," said the *Times*, "have a fixed belief, which nothing can shake, that a seashore, particularly one with a mountain behind it and most of all a mountainous island, must be healthy, nay so superabundantly healthy as to supply a stock of health that will last many months afterwards."

Wherever, as on the slopes of our own land-hills and gravel-hills, there is at a certain level a perpetual exudation of the water filtering through the mass above, there is sure to be liability to fever. There will always be spots, even where no moisture shows, where the soil will be overcharged with moisture, and whence a vapour will ascend. Persons exposed to this vapour throughout all the diurnal changes of temperature will be liable to chill and to fever; of course all the more if they are neglecting the usual conditions of health as to diet, exercise, clothing, artificial warmth and the like. From all accounts, it is not easy to escape spots of this malarious character at Hongkong; and, if it is ever to be a healthy station, our soldiers must not be housed as they have been hitherto. Since those days scientific research has established beyond all doubt that malarial epidemics do not arise from miasmatic vapours, but are propagated by the anopheles mosquito, and that the only way to get rid of malaria is to get rid of the mosquito.

The credit of that discovery belongs largely to a distinguished scientist who was a medical practitioner in Hongkong for many years—Sir PATRICK MASON—and in the past fifteen years or so, working on this basis, we have seen a wonderful improvement in Hongkong in so far as statistics of malaria are concerned. This brief history bears out the remark we made at the beginning of this article that the Military authorities can take no credit for building their establishments in "a healthy locality." That much of the improvement, which has since taken place in the healthiness of the quarters, has been achieved at the expense of the Government will not, we imagine, be disputed. For many years past the Government has been carrying on a war of extermination against the malarial mosquito, spending thousands of dollars annually on the building of nullahs on the hills sloping down to the town, and in other ways destroying the breeding places of mosquitoes. Within the confines of their own property the Military Authorities have co-operated, and we do not forget that valuable stimulus was given to the general campaign in its early stages by Military Medical Officers, notably by Colonel BEDFORD and Lieutenant Colonel SIR JOSEPH FAYRE. The latter had made a special study of malarial epidemics, and both these officers were ardent supporters of the work of the Colonial Government in this connection.

Many other districts in the Colony which twenty years ago were regarded as hotbeds of malaria and avoided by prospective builders are now free of the disease and have become densely populated. There is no reason to fear, therefore, that the Military Establishments when they are transferred to another site will be less healthy than the present quarters; the probability is that a far more advantageous site in every respect can be found for them on the other side of the harbour.

The Chinese Government has appropriated \$100,000 in the Budget for converting Wocung into a port. The night swimming fete at the Victoria Recreation Club will be held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., weather permitting.—ADVT.

Lady Alston, wife of the British Minister to Peking, who has spent the summer months at the Fujiya Hotel, Miyashita, has returned to Peking.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 30th, amounted to 72,691 tons and the sales during the period to 73,465 tons.

The annual military manoeuvres in Japan under command of Imperial officers are to be held at Kwanto Prairie on November 17th. Headquarters are to be established in Yokohama. The manoeuvres this year, a contemporary says, will be on the largest scale ever held in Japan, several additional divisions of troops participating. New weapons are to be tested. Practically all of the air-planes of the army are to be employed in the demonstration.

Among those who returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Japan*, were Dr. O. Marriott, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Mr. E. F. Aucott, Miss A. M. Pitts, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, and the Rev. E. W. L. Martin and Mrs. Martin.

An American soldier while swimming off Corabuo island in Manila Bay, last week was bitten by a shark. He managed to fight the fish off, but collapsed on reaching the dock. He was conveyed to Manila by seaplane and efforts were made to save the man's life by an operation, but they proved unavailing.

Mr. Wu Chang-chin, the Special Commissioner to investigate poppy cultivation in Suniyan, has arrived at Kalgan and will leave shortly for Suniyan, where he will have an interview with General Ma Fu-shiang. His task will not be an easy one as, it is stated, the Chinese officials in that district are still deriving considerable revenue from opium taxes.

General Tsao Kun recently returned Treasury bonds to the value of \$1,000,000 to the Ministry of Finance and applied for cash in their stead in order that he might supply General Wu Pei-fu and General Hsiao Yao-nan with some portion of the funds that are necessary for the conduct of the campaign against Hunan. The latest news is that the Ministry is considering the application.

There was a very exciting auction of Crown Land at the Public Works Department yesterday, when two marine lots at North Point (Nos. 420 and 431) were put up to auction. There was a large attendance at the sale and bidding was particularly keen between four Chinese. The upset price was \$149,730. At first the bidding progressed by stages of \$50, then a jump to \$500 was taken. Later bidding was increased by thousands and at one point one of the bidders put the bidding up by ten thousand dollars. Eventually the lots were knocked down for \$538,000. Mr. Parker Rees, the Principal Land Surveyor, conducted the auction. Six inland lots of Crown Land at Mount Davis were sold for slightly over the upset price of \$15,300.

The impending advent of trams in Peking has created consternation among the ricksha coolies. There are 50,000 coolies in the Capital, we learn from the *Peking Daily News*, and it is roughly estimated that 150,000 women and children are depending upon them for support. A meeting in the Central Park has been called by certain philanthropists to devise means to improve the condition of the ricksha coolies and their families in Peking. The following are some of the suggestions made by the promoters of the meeting: (1) A ricksha association is to be organised to let out rickshas to the coolies for operation, and when the term of the lease is expired a certain sum of money will be given for them to start trading on a small scale, thus decreasing their number; (2) Ricksha coolies are to be requested to make savings deposits; (3) Any coolie who understands some trade is to be recommended by the association; (4) A training house for the Tramway Service is to be established and the more intelligent coolies will be sent there to learn how to conduct trams.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

TWO HOUSES DOWN YESTERDAY.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

The recurrence of rain, yesterday morning, with violence as great as at any time during the stormy week end, brought about a serious house collapse, at about mid-day.

No. 315, Queen's Road West was becoming so leaky under the downpour that the inmates were seeking accommodation elsewhere. They had not all gone when the back part of the house fell away from the front wall and verandah, which is still standing. A few minutes later, the adjoining house, No. 313, affected by the weakening of joists following the collapse of No. 315, also came down.

At No. 315, which has four floors, the second and third floors were used as a seamen's club; these tenants had vacated, as already mentioned. The ground floor was a rice shop. There were two women on the first floor at the time of the catastrophe.

No. 313 has three floors. The ground floor was a cabinet maker's shop and the upper floors were used as dwellings. Here the loss of life must be heaviest.

The Fire Brigade and a contingent from the Central Police Station went to help the officers of No. 7 Station and the Public Works Department to deal with the situation. Up to three o'clock, about 24 persons—men, women, and children—had been got out and were taken to hospital, with the exception of a few who were uninjured. Three dead bodies had been removed at the time of writing. Others can be seen, but until a great quantity of rubble has been removed these bodies cannot be dislodged. Eleven persons have been detained in hospital.

During the afternoon, an old man was got out, blood stained and much begrimed. He was taken to hospital, in an unconscious state, but the latest report is that he is fast recovering.

While at work at the rear portion of No. 315, several firemen had a narrow escape. A portion of the back wall collapsed while they were working near. To add to the trials of the day, an Indian driver, at the steering wheel of a fire appliance, for the first time, ran the six ton vehicle into a trench made by the Electric Company at the top of Pedder Street, and it was an hour or two before the vehicle could be jacked up and put on the road again.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FLOATING BRITISH EXHIBITION.

TO VISIT HONGKONG ON TOUR.

LONDON, September 5th.
The details of plans for floating an exhibition of British manufactures and industries are given to the Press. A specially-designed ship, named *British Industry*, 20,000 tons, with eight decks, and a large reception hall, inquiry bureau, bank, insurance office, interpreters' offices, telephone exchange and cinema will leave the Thames in the summer of 1924, and proceed to the east coast of South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; then, to Fiji, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Penang and India—a total itinerary of 43,000 miles for a period of eighteen months.

MEXICAN OIL PROBLEM.

PRESIDENT O'BRENN APPROVES NEW AGREEMENT.

MEXICO CITY, September 5th.
President O'Brenn has approved the agreement between representatives of American oil interests and Senor de la Huerta, Minister of Finance. This means immediate resumption of oil-producing operations in the Tampico region, also lifting the Government embargo on oil now in storage.
It is expected that, after a few minor details are arranged, all vexed American petroleum problems in Mexico will be finally settled.

AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

EFFECTIVE ACTION BY TROOPS.

NEW YORK, September 5th.
The vigorous action of Federal troops has ended the insurrection of the striking miners of West Virginia. Three battalions of infantry, aided by scouting aeroplane, encircled several hundred armed men, who were deprived of their weapons. The remainder of the miners' "army," numbering several thousands, dispersed.
President Harding has ordered a special committee of the Senate to investigate "conditions in the West Virginia coal-fields, where the men alleged persecution and terrorism by the owners."

BLACK RACE CONGRESS.

CONVOCATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 5th.
The International Congress of the Black Race was opened in Paris with the French black deputy Diagne as chairman. British India was represented by Juchava.—Havas.

MALABAR RIOTS.

LORD READING'S SURVEY OF INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

SIMLA, September 5th.
Lord Reading, the Viceroy, addressing a joint sitting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, said that the outcome of the prolonged Afghan negotiations was still uncertain, but, despite untoward complications and unexpected difficulties, it was hoped that an abiding treaty of friendship with Afghanistan would be concluded soon.
There was much, Lord Reading said, that was hopeful for the future in the internal conditions of India, although there was still unrest in certain parts of the country, demanding serious consideration. He denied that the Moplah rising was symptomatic of the condition of the whole of India as that district was always the storm centre.

EARLIER CABLES.

MOPLAHS' DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

CANNU, September 4th.
The fight at Tirunelveli which resulted in the capture of the rebel leader, Ali Mudaliar, and forty-two other Moplahs, lasted several hours, the rebels resisting desperately to the end. About forty Moplahs were killed, while two British soldiers were killed and four wounded. The rebels used a kind of rocket carrying a sharp spike. A quantity of explosives and weapons have been captured.
As a result of the rebellion the harvesting of the first crop is almost out of the question, and in many parts fears are entertained in regard to the second crop, owing to the wholesale paralysis of labour.
A Madras message states that trouble is still brewing at Mannaraghat, and hundreds of refugees are fleeing to Palaghat. Reports of robbery and plundering are arriving from Ponnani. The local police have telegraphed saying that the treasuries at Ponnani and Changan are threatened, and requesting urgent military aid.
It is reported that an ultimatum has been sent to the rebels demanding their surrender in forty-eight hours.

REBELS SEEKING FLIGHT.

BOMBAY, September 5th.
The situation in the Moplahs is easing, as the rebels are fleeing to the jungles. Ali Mudaliar (the Moplah leader) and a number of other Moplahs have been safely conveyed to goal.

LATEST CABLES.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

LONDON OPINION ON SINN FEIN REPLY.

LONDON, September 5th.
Mr. de Valera's reply is generally voted as a cheerless document; firstly, because it is argumentative and does not heed the Premier's warning of the impossibility of maintaining the truce indefinitely by mere exchange of Notes; secondly, because the suggestion of a meeting of plenipotentiaries untrammelled by any conditions involves the Premier's sacrifice of six vital conditions, which even the most liberal papers consider impossible. Nevertheless, several papers, notably the *Daily News* and the *Times*, urge the Government to summon Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries to a Conference, as a way out of the deadlock, to which the present note-writing is tending.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINN FEIN REPLY.

LONDON, September 4th.
The Irish reply rejects the Government's proposals on the ground that they do not offer Dominion status. The letter says the rejection is irrevocable, but that Sinn Fein is ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries on the basis of the principle of government by consent of the governed.

Mr. de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's letter, of the 28th ult., says the Irish, too, are convinced that it is essential that some definite immediate progress should be made towards the basis on which further negotiations can usefully proceed. He describes the historical references in Mr. Lloyd George's last communication as fallacious, and says that the essential data of the problem are, firstly, that the people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as fundamental the natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realise their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority declared for independence and established a republic.

FREE AND WILLING PARTNERSHIP.

Great Britain, on the other hand (continues Mr. de Valera) acts as though Ireland was bound to her by a contract of union that forbade separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract were notorious, yet on the theory of its validity the British Government and Parliament claim to rule and legislate for Ireland even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen refusing allegiance. The British Government's proposals are based fundamentally on the latter premises. The Irish rejected the proposal, and the rejection was irrevocable. The proposals were not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth.

The proposals were an invitation to Ireland to enter under conditions determining that her status would be definitely inferior to the status of these free States. The Dominions were all guaranteed against domination by the major State, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights, giving them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from control by the British Parliament and Government, but by the thousands of miles separating them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial States, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to the military, naval, and economic control of the British Government.

SUBJECT FOR ARBITRATION.

The Irish were willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should judge between the diametrically-opposed interpretations of history and of fact of geographical propinquity held by the British Government and the Irish. The British Government refuse and threaten to give effect to their view forcibly. If the British Government adopt that course, the Irish can only resist. Force will not solve the problem; it will never secure victory over reason and right. Threats and force must be set aside from the beginning, as well as during the actual conduct of the negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions, except the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

The Irish proposed the principle of Government by consent of the governed. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate. On this basis only, the Irish see a hope of reconciling the "considerations which must govern the attitude" of Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis the Irish are ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries.

AVIATION GRAND PRIX.

FRENCHMAN'S SUCCESS.

BRESCIA, September 5th.
The Frenchman, Sadi, in a 10 Cointe, won the aviation Grand Prix of three hundred kilometres in 73min. 9 1/2sec. averaging 144 miles per hour. An Italian, Brakpapa, was second in 89min.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 5th.
Several foreigners in Shanghai are suffering from cholera. There have been two deaths during the past seven days.

STRANDED STEAMERS SAFELY DOCKED.

SHANGHAI, September 5th.
The *Cordillera* and the *Glaucus* reached Shanghai on Saturday. Both are now in dry dock. They suffered comparatively little damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE DELEGATE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PARIS, September 5th.
General Liang Chen-ton, the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, sustained serious injuries, when his automobile collided with another, near Paris.—Havas.

COLLISION WITH LORRY.

PARIS, September 5th.
General Liang Chang-kong, the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, was injured in a motor-car accident near Versailles. His car collided with a lorry.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

PARIS, September 3rd.
The French Ambassador to Japan, M. Clandel, has left Marseilles for Japan.

LATEST CABLES.

MANDATES PROBLEM.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 5th.
At a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. Wellington Koo, reviewed the situation created by the United States' recent announcement that it would not accept any decision in regard to the mandates reached without its approval, after which the representatives of the principal Allied Powers stated that their Governments had received a note from the United States on the question of mandates. The Council agreed that the Note showed fresh progress in the negotiations, and considered it was not necessary to intervene, but decided to request the principal Allies to hasten negotiations with the United States.

EARLIER CABLES.

COST OF LIVING IN INDIA.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOOD SHORTAGE.

SIMLA, September 4th.
Owing to the rapid rise in the price of foodstuffs, especially of wheat, the Government of India has decided to continue the prohibition of the export of wheat and flour, at least till the end of March. In order to prevent depletion of stocks or enhancement of prices, supplies for the military will be as far as possible purchased abroad.

In order to encourage private imports of wheat, particularly from Australia, and to assist the Indian flour mill industry, the Government has decided to permit the re-export of imported wheat in the form of flour to the extent of 50 per cent. of the weight of the wheat imported.

INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIVE ELEMENT.

SIMLA, September 4th.
With the approval of Mr. Montagu, it has been decided to introduce a substantial Indian element into the foreign political department of the Indian Government. Recruitment will be made from the Indian members of the Civil Service, Indian commissioned officers in the Indian Army, and in cases of special merit from officers of the provincial Civil Services.

AUTOMOBILE GRAND PRIX.

FRENCHMAN WINS IN RECORD TIME.

BRESCIA, September 4th.
The automobile Grand Prix, the course of which is thirty-three miles, a lap being 17 kilometres, 400 metres, was won by the Frenchman, Goux, on a Ballot machine in 3 hours 35min. 5sec. The average speed was 144 kilometres hourly—a world's record. The second was a Frenchman, Chassagne, and the third an Italian, Wagner, close up. During the race Bordino covered the seventh lap at a speed of 155 kilometres hourly.

BELGIAN WINS CYCLE RACE.

PARIS, September 4th.
A cycle race from Paris to Brest and back, a distance of eight hundred miles, was won by the Belgian, Motin, in 66 hours 7min. 5sec. The Frenchman, Christophe, was second in fifty-five and a half hours.

GERMANY'S FIRST PAYMENT.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST NON-PARTICIPATION.

PARIS, September 3rd.
The Government has refused to sanction the Allied financial experts' agreement, under which France had no share in Germany's first cash payment. The Allied conference is to reconsider the matter soon.—Havas.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

PARIS, September 3rd.
According to an official statement, this year's French wheat crop is nearly three hundred and twenty million bushels, with a record average yield of twenty-four bushels per acre.—Havas.

MILITARY BANQUETTED AT CANTON.

DR. SUN YAT SEN ON THE NORTHERN MENACE.

DR. WU TING FANG DENOUNCES GENERAL WU PEI-FU.

More than 200 military and naval officers were present at a banquet given by President Sun Yat-sen, last Saturday evening at the Government House, Canton, reports the *Canton Times*, from which we take the following report of the proceedings:—

There were also present a large number of government officials, among whom were Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lin Sun, President of the Senate, Mr. Geo. Chien Hsu, President of the Supreme Court.

President SUN YAT-SEN, in the course of his speech, declared that the successful campaign against the Kwangsi militarists means only temporary peace for these two provinces, in view of the fact that the northern troops under the leadership of the cold-blooded militarist, Wu Pei-fu, are swooping down upon Hunan and threatening the situation of the South-west. It is his belief that unless these hordes of northern troops are defeated, there will be no peace and no hope for an early unification of the country, hence an expedition against the Northern troops is imperative. "The northern troops when compared with the military clique in Kwangsi which was recently defeated by the Cantonese, are not so strong and so well organised." According to President Sun, on account of the dissension, and jealousy of each other, among themselves, the discredited military machine of the north will not be so difficult to destroy.

SINCERITY OF GOVERNMENT AT CANTON.

"The Government is sincere and true to its promises," said Dr. WU TING-FANG. Continuing, the veteran statesman, declared that the Government had redeemed its promise to the people of Kwangsi by returning the province to their control after the defeat of the military ruling class who oppressed them for nearly ten years. By this redemption, the people not only in Kwangsi but in other provinces even in the North are having faith in the Government at Canton.

WU PEI-FU'S HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

Regarding the cold-blooded Wu Pei-fu who is leading the northern troops against the southern troops in Hunan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang declared that he is a man with no principles. "When Wu Pei-fu was in Hunan two years ago, the Military Government at Canton paid him \$400,000 to fight the northern troops. Now he is coming back to Hunan to fight the southern troops having received \$800,000 from Old Han, the illegal President at Peking. Turning towards the large assemblage of military and naval officers, Dr. Wu said, "it is your duty to crush this beast in doing so you are fighting for Right; and do not forget that public opinion is in your side."

WU PEI-FU DENOUNCED.

Other speakers strongly denounced Wu Pei-fu and a graphic picture of the crime he recently committed by breaking the embankments to flood the southern troops and innocent people, was given by Mr. Lau Chen-yu, a native of Huph province. Mr. Chow Tau-yi, a prominent statesman from Hunan, declared that Wu Pei-fu is not so great a fighter as the papers reported him to be in his dramatic campaign against the Anfu Club last year. According to Chow, it was the unpopularity of the Anfu Club that was responsible for its collapse and not the troops of Wu Pei-fu who did the trick. "Wu Pei-fu was on the side of Right at that time and he was supported by public opinion hence he was victorious," said Chow. "By fighting for the illegal government against the South and by resorting to savage warfare against the people, Wu Pei-fu, has now removed his mask and shown his real self, a brazen-faced militarist. His downfall is inevitable," Mr. Chow concluded.

Others who spoke at the banquet were Messrs. Lin Sun, President of the Senate, Geo. Chien Hsu, President of the Supreme Court, and Chang Chi.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK.

We welcome a new issue of the *China Year Book*, which was first published in 1912. The war interfered with regular publication, and the present issue, for 1921-2, represents the sixth issue. It can justifiably be claimed for the volume that it is the most comprehensive work of reference upon China that has ever been produced. As such it should command an extensive sale abroad as well as in China. The work has grown into a thousand closely printed pages and embraces a great variety of information conveniently arranged in thirty-three chapters. Many new features have been added in the present volume, and all the former features have been competently revised and brought up to date. The chapters dealing with commerce, finance, currency, communications, defence, and education are veritable mines of information. Some 150 pages are devoted to official documents relating to China's War and post-war problems including a full reprint of the Memorandum submitted by China to the Peace Conference regarding a variety of questions which she desires to get readjusted. The *China Year Book* ought to be on the bookshelf of every person who takes an intelligent interest in affairs in China. It is published at \$10 and is cheap at the price. Mr. G. Woodhead, the Editor, and The Tientsin Press Ltd., the printers and publishers, are entitled to the highest compliments upon the general excellence of the volume, which we may add appears on this occasion in a blue, instead of a yellow cover.

GENERAL WU PEI-FU'S LOAN DEMANDS.

OPPOSITION OF HUPEH BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, August 31st.

With reference to General Wu Pei-fu's "loan" of three million dollars demanded from the Chinese bankers association and Chambers of Commerce in Wuchang and Hankow, information from Chinese banking sources indicate that the Wu-Han Chambers have sent a strong petition to Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan in which particulars are given of the losses and damages suffered by the Chinese commercial and industrial circles from the mutinies in Ichang and Wuchang, especially in the former city, where the Chinese business men were twice looted in a systematic way by ex-Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan's Shantung soldiers within the twelve months. The Chinese merchants say that after they were thoroughly looted by the so-called troops of the Government, who are said to be intended for the protection of the people, the poor and helpless merchants are now called upon to advance a "loan" of two or three million dollars to the new military rulers in Wuchang for crushing the aspirations of the Hupeh people for the introduction of self-government in their native province. As General Wu Pei-fu, however, says that his chief mission to Central Yangtze is more for the protection of the foreign residents and merchants in the Wu-Han cities and the preservation of peace and order than for the suppression of the autonomous movement of the Hupeh people, the commercial guilds will do their utmost to raise the sum of three hundred thousand dollars as a short-term loan to the Wuchang Government. The question is still unsettled because General Wu considers the amount of \$300,000 insufficient to meet his immediate military expenses. He says, to say, for the payment of his northern troops, who have refused, and are still refusing, to fight unless they are paid in full for the last three months.

LATER.

Owing to the persistent demands of the Hupeh leaders for autonomy and their non-recognition of the Super-Tuchun and Tuchun appointed by the Central Government, which, in their telegrams and messages, they invariably address as "Peitang" or "northern administration," the Cabinet, with the concurrence of the President, has definitely decided to use military pressure to bring about peace if the Hupeh and Hunan leaders insist on their present anti-Government attitude. The Prime Minister, General Chien, in a circular telegram to the various provinces, including ex-President Li Yuan-hung and ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-lin of Tientsin, says that for the sake of reuniting the country in view of the Pacific Conference, the Government has been compelled to adopt this strong policy to deal with the situation and General Wu Pei-fu has been instructed to act accordingly.

WEIHAWEI MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A sordid story comes from the recent Supreme Court Sessions at WeihaWei, where a Chinese was charged with having murdered a woman by strangulation on the night of July 15th and 16th. The case came before His Honour Judge Peter Grain and a jury of five, consisting of four Englishmen and one English-speaking Chinese. Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared for the Crown and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for the defence.

The woman was found dead in her bed on the morning following the crime, and it was known that the accused, a coolie, had spent the greater part of the night with her. Medical evidence of the Senior and Junior Medical Officers of the territory, Drs. Munt and Barnes, showed that the woman met her death by strangulation and that it could not possibly have been suicide or accidental. Much force must have been used, as the woman's thyroid bone had been fractured. The accused admitted that he had been with the woman, and said that she had thrown a cord around his neck in play and he had done the same thing. This had been done several times, and on the last time he noticed that she had fainted. He thought that he had loosened the cord, and left her seemingly asleep. The first he had heard of the death was the next morning. The jury substantially accepted the story of the accused, and found him guilty of manslaughter, and dismissed the more serious charge of murder.

His Honour, Judge Peter Grain, passed sentence of four years hard labour.

DANGER OF CHINESE EGGS.

The Paris Health authorities in Paris, have been inquiring into the advisability of using Chinese eggs in the making of cakes and pastry, and have come to the conclusion that during the hot weather the use of these eggs is dangerous. Chinese eggs are imported into Europe without their shells, being frozen and packed in kegs. Analysis shows that, twenty-four hours after they have been thawed, a single teaspoonful of the mixture contains 30,000 harmful microbes.
M. Martel, the Health Inspector, who has been conducting the investigation, recommends that pastry cooks and restaurant keepers should be forbidden to use Chinese eggs, except for biscuit making, where the very high temperature is sufficient to kill the germs. Private consumers, of course, have never used Chinese eggs, which are only sold in bulk.

BRITAIN'S TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON'S APPEAL.

Sir Ian Hamilton, at a dinner given to him by the Lord Mayor of Manchester on July 15th, said: "Few Europeans know the Japanese thoroughly. Certainly I am not one of those few, and I have lived for the best part of a year with them, not in the cosmopolitan society of Tokio, but with Kuroki and his army, the field. This, it will be admitted, not an everyday happening, and I feel it enables me to say a word of warning on the suggestion that we should meet our military and naval alliance with Japan into some larger, looser arrangement which is not strictly a military treaty. We have, in fact, been invited to a conference where we should be in the position of a cat with half a dozen mice, urging it to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. What I want Manchester to do is to reflect very carefully as to what little we do know of the temperature of that chestnut before stretching out our paws. Shall we, in fact, best maintain our influence with Japan and peace in the Pacific by holding on to our Treaty with her, or shall we, by really helping America by merging our military treaty with Japan into some other self-denying ordinance? My own view on this is absolutely clear-cut. There is one kind of compact to which the Japanese will be more staunch and loyal than any other people I have met, and that is a military compact. Until our alliance expires we are safe. The day it has expired it will be as if it never existed. The traditional of the old Bushido or code of chivalry still work upon the surface of Japanese twentieth-century manners, and they would sooner die than play fast-and-loose with a military treaty. Do these same considerations apply to any large combination or league whereby the Japanese might quite easily begin to imagine they were being encircled? I say, certainly not; not for a moment. The best way for ourselves, the best way for the United States of America, the best way for the world, the only way whereby we shall be able to exert any influence for good upon the relations between our cousins and our Allies, is to stick to our military engagement with them. I need hardly say, I am drawn as you like against being safeguarded against any English-speaking people."

THE MURDER OF A DANE.

ANOTHER STORY OF URUGUAY.

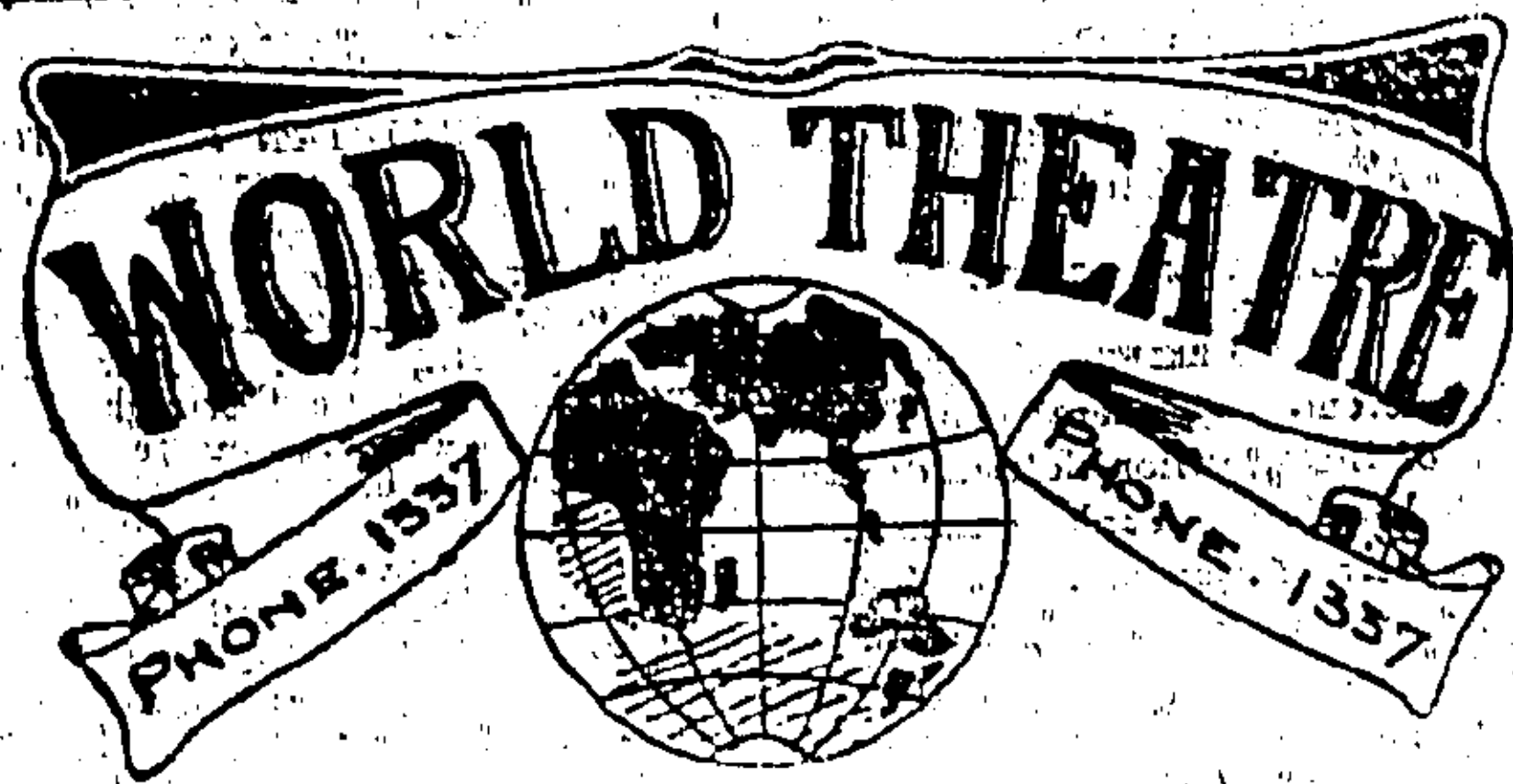
PRISING, August 20th.
The murderer of Mr. Olufsen has been arrested at Hailar. Mr. Olufsen, a Danish merchant of Uru, was one of the party that left Uru in two motor cars in March last. The occupants of one car were all killed by Uru's followers, while Mr. Olufsen and his companions succeeded in returning to Uru. Uru's people do not seem to have interfered with Mr. Olufsen again until June last when he wound up his business affairs in Uru and was about to come to China. He was ready to leave when he received a message from General Ungeru asking him to stay. General Ungeru, at his headquarters at Uru, west of Uru, Driven by a Russian chaffeur named Fitaloff Mr. Olufsen started away in a motor car in the direction of Uru. When he was still some miles from Uru he was met by one of Uru's officers named Sipallo. The day was hot and there was no shade where Sipallo met Olufsen and the former said that he wanted to have a talk with Olufsen and suggested that they should find shade in some timber off the track. On arrival at the timber Sipallo and his companions seized hold of Olufsen and strangled him. Subsequently Sipallo took the car and making a wide detour to the south of Uru went to Hailar and from there to Peking. The chaffeur left Sipallo at Harbin and remained there.

The Danish and Chinese Authorities heard that Sipallo had come to Peking and made efforts to find him but without success. He is supposed to have stayed for some time at Peking, where several meetings were held by Uru's officers and then to have gone northward carrying dispatches containing the results of these meetings. Two days ago he was located by the Chinese police and arrested at Hailar. The chaffeur had previously been arrested at Harbin.
It is assumed that the object of the murder was to secure the money carried by Mr. Olufsen, and as he had just wound up his business and realised upon all his assets in Uru it is believed that he had all his money with him at the time he was killed. If so Sipallo obtained it Sipallo has a very grim record, and is said to equal Ungeru himself in his lust for blood. Among the many crimes laid at his door is the murder of a Korean Doctor in Uru.—Reuters.

FLYING WITHOUT MOTORS.

PROMISING EXPERIMENTS IN FRANCE.

Experiments in human flight have taken place at Longchamps which recall the first efforts attempted by Santos Dumont in the early nineties, only in this case there is no motor. Gabriel Poulain, the once champion cyclist, tried to fly some time ago with a machine of his own invention which he calls an aviette. It is an ordinary bicycle surmounted by a couple of parallel planes. On the rear wheel of the bicycle is fixed an arrangement the manipulation of which enables the machine to leave the ground. The experiments were very encouraging and justify the hopes that the problem of flying without a motor will be solved. Poulain was able to fly about ten yards at a height of eighteen inches from the ground. In the five trials he made he landed quite normally and his achievements in this new method of flight are looked upon as being equal to those made by Clement Ader, the brothers Wright and Santos Dumont. The tests will shortly be resumed on a track and there is every hope that Poulain will win the prize of 10,000 francs awarded to the man who flies ten yards in both directions without the aid of a motor.



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THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. GOLDEN BELLS THAT WERE TAKEN AWAY.

Certain Chinese now in London are demanding that the value of two sacred golden bells looted from the Temple of Heaven in Peking during the Boxer rising shall be restored to the temple authorities. They have traced the history of one of the bells from the night of its seizure in 1900 to the night when it was secretly melted down in India, six years later.

The Imperial City of Peking was officially given over to looting after its capture, and for several days officers and men of the Allied troops carried away all the valuables they found in palaces and houses. Two officers of Indian regiments, according to the Chinese investigators, made for the Temple of Heaven immediately the Outer City was entered, and entered, and searched it from roof to basement.

The priests had, however, removed the altar ornaments and the jewelled eyes of the gods, so that at first the officers found only bare walls of white marble and the exquisite blue tiles above the shrines. They then descended from the temple precincts to an underground room, the floor of which was covered by dirt and odds and ends of no value.

One of them prodded a pile of rubbish with a bayonet and struck something metallic at the bottom. He discovered when the rubbish was cleared an enormous golden bell carved with dragons and sacred inscriptions. A second bell was similarly hidden in another corner.

The officers set a guard at the temple entrance and returned during the night with thirty sepoy. The troops transported the golden bells, which weighed several hundred pounds, to their camp, where the two treasure hunters separated, each with his own prize.

One officer buried his golden loot in the ground for secrecy, but very morning his colonel heard of the raid and confiscated the bell for the regimental mess. It was taken to India when the Boxer campaign was over.

The bell remained hidden for five years in the house of a bank manager, a friend of the officer who had looted it. The officer believed that it would fetch at least £100,000 if sold intact in London or New York, but he dared not try to sell it for fear of discovery by the Chinese authorities.

The bank manager agreed to melt the gold, and himself performed this operation in his compound during four successive nights. A firm of goldsmiths in Delhi paid £25,000 for the metal, which was finally distributed by business dealers in India and Burma. The investigators were unable to discover what persons besides the officer principally concerned shared in the purchase price.

The interested Chinese now point to the special clause in the Versailles Treaty whereby the ancient astronomical instruments looted by Count von Waldersee during the capture of Peking were returned to China, and demand that the sacred bells, or their value, shall also be restored to the Temple of Heaven.—Daily Express.

MRS. BESANT AND SEDITION.

FAILURE IN A SLANDER ACTION.

Mrs. Annie Besant raised an action in the Scottish Court of Session against the Daily Graphic for £1,000 damages, her complaint being that in an article entitled "Unrest in India" it was stated that she had been interned by Lord Pentland because she refused to discontinue the advocacy of sedition. The case occupied Lord Anderson and a special jury for four days.

In summing up the case, Lord Anderson said that a person who did public work must not be too keen as regards what was said about her, but every public character was entitled to be protected, such as in the present case, against an accusation of having been guilty of a serious crime. The pursuer said that it was false that she had ever advocated sedition in India. She had brought witnesses of the highest respectability to say that she never did so, but on the contrary always did her best to discountenance and disapprove of it. She also maintained that she had never been asked by Lord Pentland to discontinue the advocacy of sedition. She complained about the publication in the Daily Graphic of an article written by a well-known journalist, Mr. Harold Cox, said that the injury was done her immediately and directly in this country, and indirectly she had also suffered in India. The word "sedition" to the ordinary man was the name of a crime, a serious crime like murder and robbery, though the word might be used in a secondary and figurative manner. But they were bound to take the word in the ordinary and primary sense. There were two defences to the action. The defenders said that all they put down in the article was merely fair comment upon undisputed public facts, and in the second place that everything they put down was true. On the other hand, not a single witness had come into Court to say that he ever heard from Mrs. Besant's lips one sedition expression. Proceedings had been taken against Mrs. Besant under the Indian Press Act in 1910. She forfeited her security and unsuccessfully tried to get back her money. The jury, after an absence of an hour and ten minutes, returned the following verdict:—It is the opinion of the jury, taking into consideration the period and circumstances existing at the time the article appeared, in New India, that they tended to promote unrest, and the defenders were justified in calling them seditious. The jury, therefore, unanimously find for the defenders.

It is appalling to think how much of the revenue which is annually gathered by the so-called civilised Governments from their subjects is still devoted to the development of the methods and the machinery of destruction.—Mr. Asquith.



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London, July 19th.—Mr. John B. Kelley, of New York, has arrived at Cowes, after a remarkable voyage across the Atlantic in his small schooner-rigged yacht *Diablosse*.

Diablosse is of 21 tons displacement, and a trifle longer than *Typhoon*, the 18-ton ketch in which Mr. Washburn Nutting, another American, made a similar voyage to Cowes last year.

While *Typhoon* sailed 2,600 miles from Nova Scotia, however, *Diablosse* has completed a non-stop run of about 4,000 miles from New London, Connecticut, in 33 days. Her motor was only made use of for four days in all.

Mr. Kelley was accompanied by his wife, who has made many long yachting cruises with her husband—a guest, Mr. Egmont Arons, of New York, who has had no previous sea experience; and a young Danish seaman, R. Oppfer, who navigated the little vessel.

They encountered heavy gales soon after starting on June 13th, and were driven about 250 miles south of their course. Afterwards the weather was magnificent. It took ten days to do the last 500 miles on account of the light easterly breeze prevailing.



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RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF MUKDEN AND TSUSHIMA.

A STUDY IN STRATEGY.

The third volume of "Official History of the Russo-Japanese War" prepared by the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, is thus reviewed in the *Naval and Military Record* by Sir Herbert Russell:-

"The preparation of this volume was completed in 1914, but publication has been unavoidably delayed owing to the late war."

With this brief explanatory note the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence introduces Volume III. of their Official History of the Russo-Japanese War. The delay in publication will certainly in no wise militate against the interest of the work. On the contrary, it will appeal to many who before the Great War would have imperfectly understood the strategic problems it expounds.

An immense volume of 964 pages, it deals the last phase of the struggle between Russia and Japan. Opening with a summary of the main operations on land up to the end of 1904, and the situation after the battle of Sha Ho, it reviews in full detail the position of the opposing armies and the disposition of the naval forces at the beginning of 1905.

The first major operation dealt with is the battle of San-de-Pu, January 28th-29th. This abortive conflict, fought under bitter winter conditions, was probably the most sanguinary field fight of the entire campaign. It cost the Russians eleven thousand casualties and the Japanese six thousand. The offensive was taken by the Russians in the hope of gaining the initiative by a victory that would change the whole course of the struggle. But when the fighting finally died down, both sides remained practically in the positions they had previously occupied. The battle was, therefore, a mere episode, very costly measured by a relative standard, and productive of no material result upon the situation. On the Russian side it was an opportunity missed and a sheer waste of life. Six days before taking up his battle positions, Kuropatkin, in a circular to his army commanders expressed the view that the operations about to take place would have a decisive effect.

The battle of Mukden the longest and the biggest fight in history prior to the Great War, was, in intention, an offensive action on the part of the Russians. It amounted on their side to a belated renewal of the effort launched at San-de-Pu. The Official History raises the consideration as to whether the Russians were strategically correct in standing to fight around Mukden in February, 1905. When Kuropatkin resolved upon this course, he apparently had no definite knowledge as to whether General Nogai's third army had arrived in the war area. In any case, with the numerical superiority which he possessed, his only excuse for withdrawing northwards without a struggle would have been that his troops would not face the enemy; a plea he was not then prepared to make, whatever he may have thought.

Having resolved to stand and seek a decision on the Sha Ho, it became an imminent problem for Kuropatkin whether he should take the offensive or let the Japanese open the attack. There are conditions under which the prospects of recovering the initiative may be improved rather than otherwise by allowing the enemy to strike first. On the whole, the Russian general was justified in the course he decided upon. Even on the assumption that the Japanese Third Army had reinforced Marshal Oyama, preponderance of numbers would still be heavily in favour of the Russians.

Where Kuropatkin was wrong was in failing to realize the vital importance of time. Instead of at once forcing the Japanese upon an improvised defensive, he wasted three weeks in discussion and preparation. Moreover, his plans reveal a curious lack of realisation of the underlying causes of failure at San-de-Pu, since he determined to exert his offensive on the same lines.

By this procrastination, the Russians not only allowed their numerical advantage to be neutralized by the moving up of the Japanese Third and Yalu Armies, but enabled the enemy to act first, and so seize the initiative.

The Japanese plan was to feint at enveloping the Russians in the East, and then launch their main attack along the Sha-Ho-Mukden-Tieling railway enveloping it from the west. No frontal attack was to be made against the strong entrenchments of the Russian centre. If the turning movement succeeded Kuropatkin would be forced to withdraw from his permanent works. Kuroki's detached movement across the Tai-tzu-Ho was daring, but a tactical liberty like many other minor movements in the battle.

The prolonged struggle was indecisive. The failure of the Japanese to attain the full success for which they fought was mainly due to lack of numbers and exhaustion. Indeed, their escape from defeat is only attributable to the nature of their plan in its bearing upon the character of their opponents. Against a better organized force, under more resolute and enterprising, and less impressionable leadership, Oyama's tactics would have courted crushing defeat. As it was, the inconclusive result of the great Japanese effort was the chief cause of their willingness to concede magnanimous terms of peace.

The moral of the strategy displayed throughout the Russo-Japanese war is thus admirably summed up in the Official History: "The absence of decisive results achieved in the land operations of the war, indeed, can to a great extent be attributed to the fact that an army which was at its worst in pursuit was fighting an army which was at its best in rear-guard action."



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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HAMSANG" Wed.	7th Sept. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HISEANG" Thurs.	8th Sept. Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Fri.	9th Sept. 3 p.m.
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M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.
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 September 4th.
Fukui Maru, No. 3, Japanese str., 1,008 tons, Capt. S. Kanai, from Sourabaya.—Y.K.K.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 707 tons, Capt. S. Morimoto, from Tientsin, with coal.—Yue Tai Hong.
 September 3rd.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,536 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung, with coal and tea.—O.S.K.
Calcutta Maru, Japanese str., 3,219 tons, Capt. G. Matsushita, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Chosen Maru, Japanese str., 1,927 tons, Capt. S. Hinokuma, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Eurythmichus, British str., 3,213 tons, Capt. H. Cullley, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 September 2nd.
Haidong, British str., 1,105 tons, Capt. W. Cooper, from Coast Ports, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Hopewell, British str., 1,453 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Kashmir, British str., 5,540 tons, Capt. E. B. Bartlett, O.B.E., R.N.R., from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Kwaiyue, Chinese str., 1,488 tons, Capt. G. Lindsay Crawford, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Kwangchi, Chinese str., 1,488 tons, Capt. C. Stewart, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
 September 1st.
Sunning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yodo Maru, Japanese str., 1,553 tons, Capt. S. Hamonaki, from Mako, with coal.—M.B.K.
Yuen-shing, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. J. McVinish, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES

September 4th.
Bonnie Mary, No. 1, for Tamsui.
Chenau, for Shanghai.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Yueying, for Hoihow.
 September 5th.
Calcutta, for Singapore.
Calcutta Maru, for Shanghai.
Chenau, for Swatow.
Glady Maru, for Maki.
Hanway Maru, for Singapore.
Hopewell, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kangyung, for K. C. Wan.
Kashmir, for Singapore.
Keweenaw, for Singapore.
Kwangchi, for Canton.
Lake Fielding, for Singapore.
Lynn, for Swatow.
Lindsay Muller, for Mauritius.
Mogami Maru, for Canton.
Muller, for Hongkong.
Prothonotary, for Hoihow.
Sushu Maru, for Canton.
Sunning, for Canton.
Trieste, for Singapore.
Tungler, for Foochow.
Tungshing, for Canton.
Yodo Maru, for Takao.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Haidong*, on September 5th: Miss L. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Y. Hill, Mr. J. A. Parrot, Mr. J. S. Parsons, Mr. W. B. Walker.

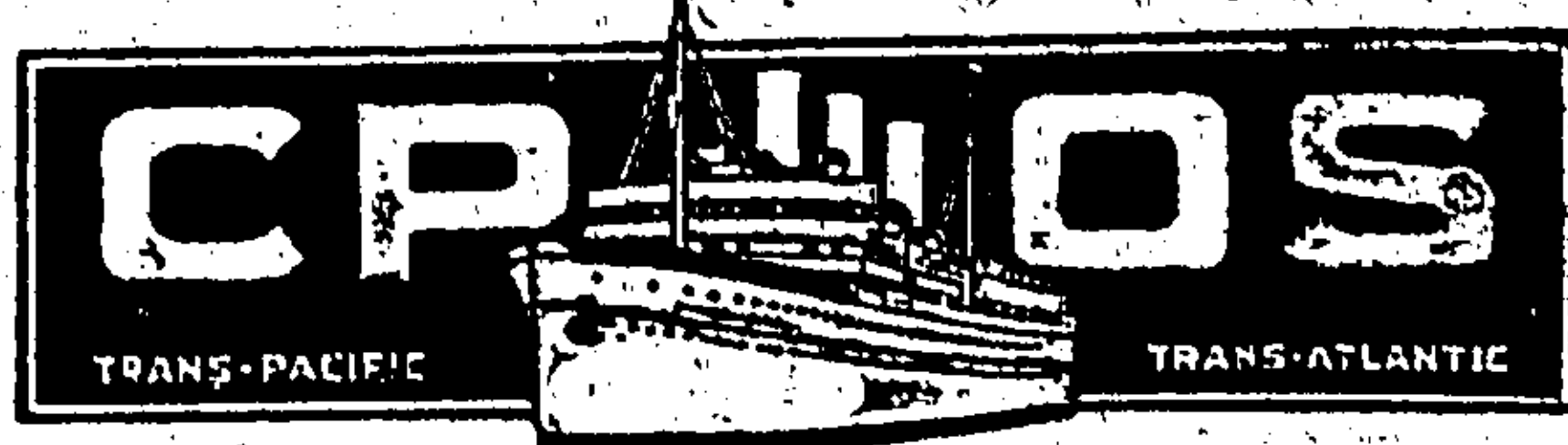
STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Atreus* (Blue Funnel line) left Taipei on September 4th for New York via Hongkong. She will sail from Hongkong on September 7th.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Karmala* left London on September 2nd, and is due at Hongkong on October 10th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagato Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka and Moji on September 3rd, and is expected here on September 11th.
 The R.M.S. *Montezuma* arrived at Yokohama on September 2nd, left there at noon the same day, and is due at Vancouver on September 18th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Anjo Maru (T.K.K.), due September 18th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 28th.
Bentley Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 7th.
Empress of Asia, due September 8th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 5th, about 8 a.m.
Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Sardinia (P. & O.), due September 27th.
Takula (B.L.), due September 7th.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
 FOR
 STUBBORN COUGHS
 BRONCHITIS
 WEAK LUNGS
 CATARRH
 CONSUMPTION



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montezuma	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
"GOLDEN STATE"	Oct. 9th	Oct. 21st
"HOOSIER STATE"	Oct. 31st	Nov. 22nd

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the de Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESTER" ... sailing about 10th Sept.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1082

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 3rd Sept. 18th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

Nov. 23rd. Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 4th FLOOR, TEL. 1082.

ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. 2161.

No. 1934.

No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	35,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 19th
SEIYU MARU	20,000	Sept. 29th
PERSEA MARU	20,000	Oct. 15th at 10.30 A.M.

• Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.
 • Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDALUS ROUTE TO BURGOS AZORES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 6th
ANYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE & JAVA
 "West Calera" ... 8th Sept.
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE
 (via SHANGHAI & JAPAN)
 "West Canon" ... 23rd Sept.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU)
 "West Honshaw" ... 28th Sept.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor, Powell's Building, 13, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "MALAYA"

Due here 14th September, will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
 End of October.

Further sailings:—

M/S. "Panama" ... November/December.
 M/S. "Annam" ... December/January.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1921.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZU-MARU" ... on or about 15th Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 15th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Branch Office,
 No. 37, Ezaki Street, West
 Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. No. 140.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 5th at 11.35.—Pressure remains low over S.W. China. It has decreased slightly from Japan to Formosa and Luzon. It has increased slightly in the neighborhood of Hongkong.

The depression in the Eastern Sea is developing.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.67 inches. Total since January 1st, 94.67 inches against an average of 67.65 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
 District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. or variable winds, moderate; overcast, rainy.

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks The same as No. 1

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1921.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.01	67	—	SE	4	b
Nemuro	5 a.m.	30.16	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	30.02	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	30.04	—	NNW	—	—	—
Kobe	—	29.99	—	SW	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.93	—	SW	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.92	—	SW	—	—	—
Oshima	—	29.90	—	SE	—	—	—
Naha	—	29.92	—	SE	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	—	29.76	—	SW	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.91	70	90	S	1	b
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.81	68	88	NNW	1	bf
Guangzhou	—	29.83	73	96	NE	—	—
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.89	77	98	—	—	0 b
Amoy	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	—	29.81	73	92	E	2	o
Taihou	—	29.79	73	—	—	—	—
Taihou	—	29.78	73	—	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.78	73	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.78	73	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.70	74	96	E	2	or
Hongkong	—	29.68	78	82	E	1	or
Gap Rock	—	29.66	—	—	SE	4	c
Macao	—	29.63	75	88	SE	4	r
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apurri	6 a.m.	29.75	73	92	S	1	o
Manila	—	29.73	75	96	E	1	b
Legaspi	—	29.76	77	94	—	—	0 o
Iloilo	—	29.79	75	96	—	—	—
Surigao	—	29.78	75	98	—	—	—
Guam	—	29.78	—	—	—	—	—
Yap	—	29.78	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.81	80	91	SW	4	o

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, o overcast, c cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.63	29.70
Temperature	85	78	80
Humidity	79	82	78
Wind Direction	SSE	East	East
Force	3	1	2
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	0.71	0.08	2.85

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th ... 75

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "ANDON HALL" ... 24th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

* Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG, HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISCHARGEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA ... "ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ... On or about 16th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PING, SAIGON, KINSHAW, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. HODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper WED'DAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, Sept. 9th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, Sept. 12th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Sept. 11 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWABA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR" 4,510 9th Sept. Calcutta via S'pore Pang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept. D'light	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KEIVA"	9,000	13th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 6th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service calling at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" (Unit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMUE MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"CELEBS MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"BOHNEO MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer

"CHANGSHA" 15th Sept. 19th Sept.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

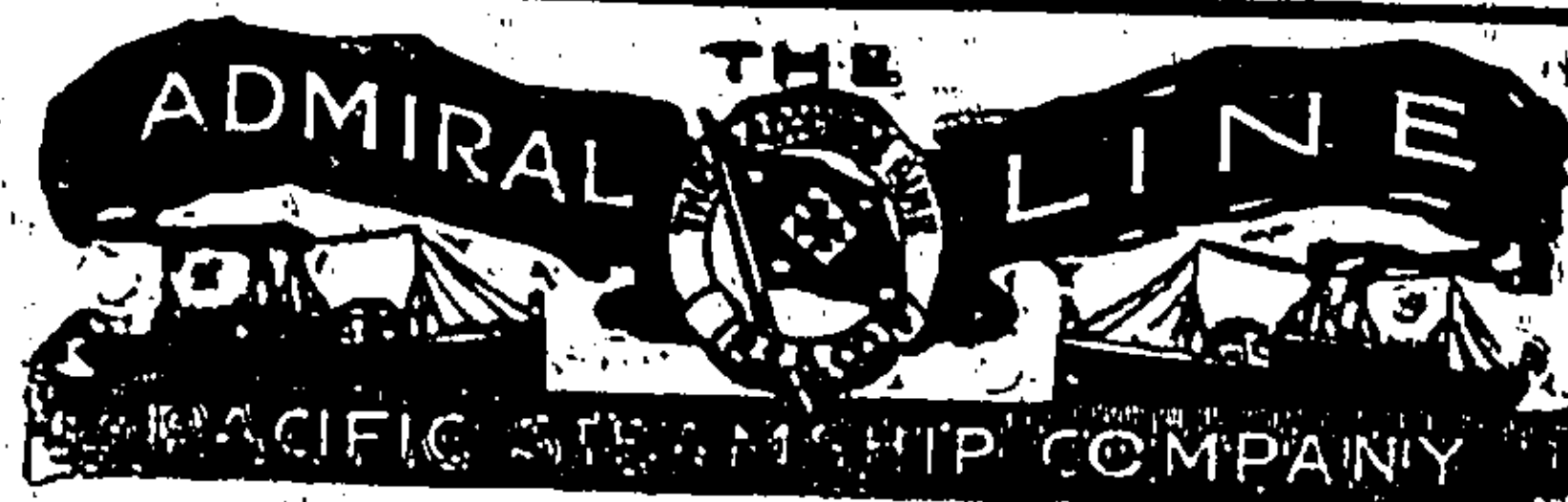
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	To	Ship	Day	Time
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	"CHUNHAI"	On 6th Sept.	10 A.M.
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 6th Sept.	3 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Sept.	3 P.M.	
WANGCHOW, N'CHOW & T'UNG	"HUICHOW"	On 6th Sept.	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept.	4 P.M.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept.	Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th Sept.	9 A.M.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 17th Sept.	Noon	

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S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	Sept. 10th	Sept. 30th
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Oct. 11th	Nov. 11th

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO:

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE"	For Manila	Sept. 20th
S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco

S.S. "CROOK" For TRIESTE & HAMBURG

Sept. 11th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET"	Sept. 20th
S.S. "COAST"	Oct. 15th

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S.S. "BORODACK"	15th Sept.
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